

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

confider	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please A	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other In office on bulletin board x
	Date customers were informed: 6 / 9 / 09
	Date customers were informed: \(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda / \lambda / \lambda \lambda \) CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/
Ø	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Simpson County News
	Date Published: <u>6 / 18 / 09</u>
Ø	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: 6/9/09 - In Water office
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
<u>CERTI</u>	FICATION
the forn	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Name/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Boggan Ridge Rural Water Association PWS#:0640001 • June 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cathoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Boggan Ridge Rural Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pat Kent at 601.847.1729. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 598 Schoolhouse Rd, Pinola, MS.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Contaminant	minant Violation Pate Level Range of Detects or Y/N Collected Detected # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL			MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Inorganic	Contan	inants	13 316		Iri as		150	Licely Shawing Brown
10. Barium	N	2008	.014	No Range	ppm	-	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nature deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.3	0	ppm	(3.1.	3 AL=1	.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.105	No Range	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008	4	0	ppb	10 (2)	0 AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	THE OWNER WHEN PERSON NAMED IN		7/ 1	7		unv lin	14.0 499.	
81. HAA5		To Contact Advanced in which the Party Inches	And in case of the last of the	Name and Address of the Owner, where the Publish of the Owner, where the Publish of the Owner, where the Publish of the Owner, where the Owner, while the Owner	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	IN I	2008	1.1	61.1	ppm	0 M	DRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID #	064001	1		TEST RE	SULTS			THE CHARGE BELLVIOL
Contaminant	Violation Date Collected		Level Detected	Range of Detect # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

40 D-1	IN	2008	1.044	No Range		ppm	an makes	2	-	2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge
10. Barium	N	2008	.044	No Range	7	ppm				from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
14. Copper	N	2008	.1	0		ppm	1	1.3	AL=1.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008	.196	No Range		ppm		4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008	4	0	1 100 110	ppb		0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-	Product	S	No Range	ppb		ō		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2004*	7.89	No Range	ppb		0	0		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
	The second name of the second	2008	1.55	.5 - 1.55	ppm	TAMES IN COLUMN	0		L=4	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine * Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Boggan Ridge Rural Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF SIMPSON
Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary
Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid
who being by me duly sworn states on oath, that she is County News a newspaper published in the City of Mendenhall, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper times, as follows:
In Vol. <u>137</u> No. <u>33</u> Date <u>18</u> day of <u>year</u> 2009.
In Vol No Date day of 2009.
In Vol No Date day of 2009.
In Vol No Date day of 2009.
In Vol No Date day of 2009.
In Vol No Date day of 2009.
Signed Marsha Brutcher
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day of
Notary Public SHELLY L. CRANE
My Commission Expires: Commission Expires April 12, 2013
SON COUNTY
Run AS A 4418 Ad
No. words atcts. Total \$ 648.00
Proof of Publication : \$
Total Cost: \$ 648.00